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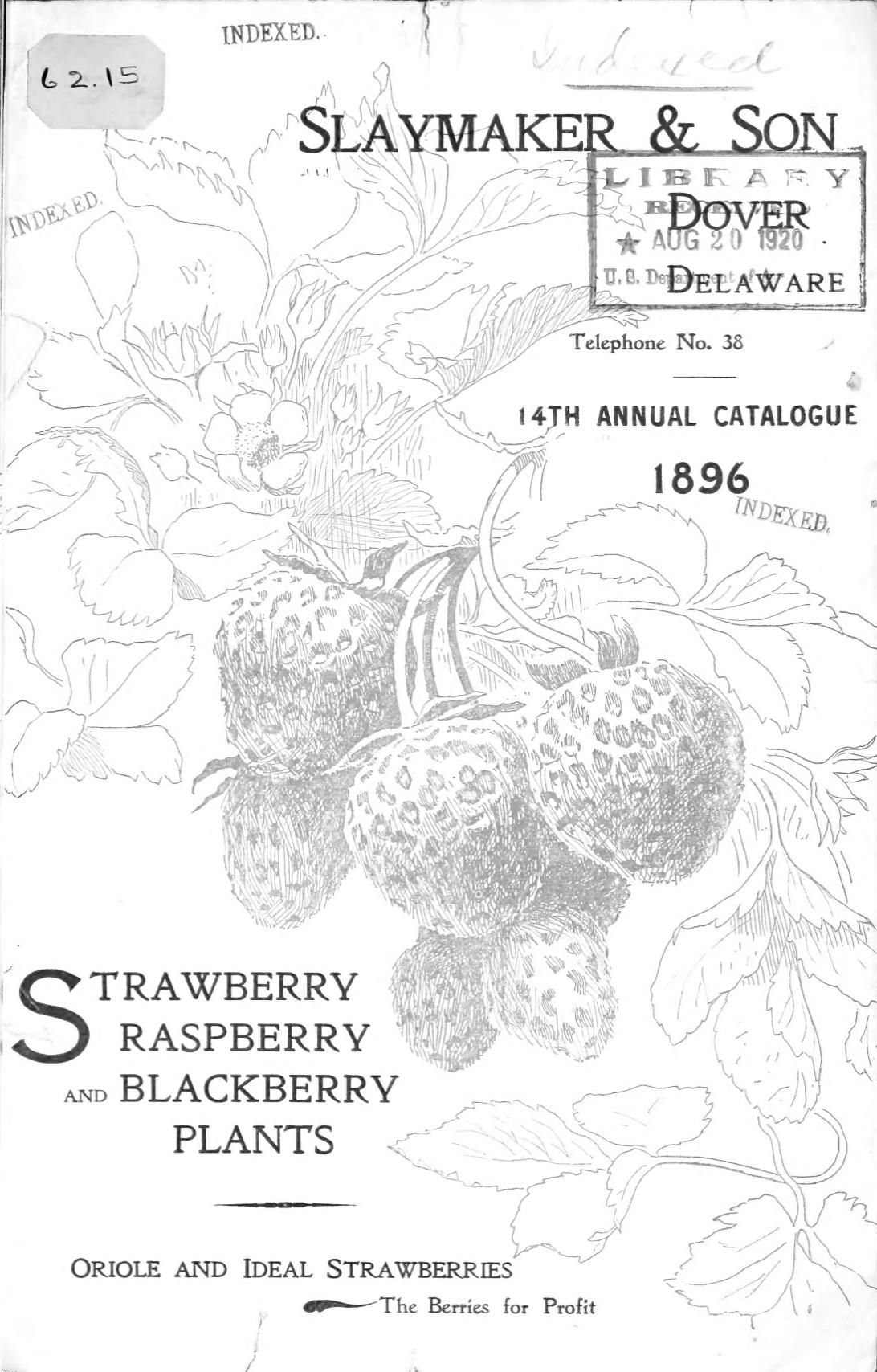
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INDEXED.



STRAWBERRY
RASPBERRY
AND BLACKBERRY
PLANTS

ORIOLE AND IDEAL STRAWBERRIES

— The Berries for Profit

Attention

Is Especially Asked to the New Seedling Strawberries,

"ORIOLE" AND "IDEAL."

Which we now offer for the first time to the berry-growing public. They are pedigree plants of known and honorable parentage, the offspring of the well-known Bubach and Hoffman.

They originated with, and for five years have been carefully tested by one of the leading fruit-growers and horticulturists of the land, well-known as a careful, intelligent and progressive worker among fruits. They were

Named by the United States pomologist, who was present in the patch at picking time, and suggested the names, and they are

Vouched for by such experts as Professor Beckwith, of our Delaware Experiment Station, and Mr. Charles Wright, chief of the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair.

We have the honor of introducing these splendid berries to the trade and public, and it is our honest conviction that they are fully worthy of all that is said in their favor ; the best berries of their early season.

"ORIOLE" has been named for the bird which is so closely associated with the state of its origin. The name is also appropriate because of the beauty and sweetness of the berry, both of which qualities are universally admitted to belong to the "Baltimore Oriole" and its song.

The name "IDEAL" will suggest itself to anyone seeing this berry fresh from the vines as the most appropriate name that could be given such an ideal fruit.

Full history and description of both these varieties given on pages 4 to 6.

Other new and promising Strawberries are carefully described on pages . . .	7 and 8
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IMPROVEMENTS.

We have this year connected our farms with telegraph, express and freight offices by telephone, thus greatly facilitating the prompt shipment of all orders. We have improved both our basket and roll packages, and have made arrangements to put six or more of these small packages together in a suitable crate, so as to save much rough handling, reduce freight charges, and prevent danger of miscarriage. With our extra-large stock of unusually strong and vigorous plants, with every facility for good and prompt handling, and with the best novelties that have ever been offered, we appeal to our many old customers for renewed patronage, as well as to such new friends as may be attracted by the goods we have to offer.

SLAYMAKER & SON,
Dover, Delaware.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Our Location, near Dover, the State Capital, on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with Banks, Money Order Post Office, Adams Express, and Telegraph and Telephone Offices, gives us every facility for the prompt transaction of business with all parts of the country.

Our Stock is large and fine, and free from all disease or insect pests. **Growing Berry plants is our one specialty.** Last year we supplied over 3,000,000 plants to customers in nearly every state in the country. Our yearly increasing trade proves the popularity and high character of our plants.

Payments must be made in Advance, but orders will be booked and held a reasonable time, and sent on remittance.

C. O. D. orders will be accepted and promptly forwarded, but when made out for a large amount a part of the money should accompany the order, or satisfactory reference be given.

By Freight we have shipped plants to all parts of the country east of the Missouri River with almost unvarying success, giving entire satisfaction to our many customers. We recommend freight as the cheapest and best way of shipping plants, except in small lots or late in the season. Our new package is specially adapted for long carriage, as plants are perfectly safe for two weeks or more.

By Express. We have special direct rates with Adams and U. S. Express Companies. Orders should always state which line of Express is preferred. Our plants are put up as light as possible for Express, weighing only from 10 to 20 lbs. per 1,000 when ready to go. We usually send by express when not otherwise ordered.

By Mail we have delivered plants in large and small lots during the past year to all Parts of the country, including California. These have gone to hundreds of customers, and given entire satisfaction. No extra charge at dozen rates on any plants offered, nor on Strawberry plants at hundred rates. Estimates on large lots, with all charges prepaid, will be furnished on application.

Our Shipping Season begins with September and ends about May 10. Our light, sandy soil, open winters, and warm packing rooms give us especial facilities for filling winter orders of Southern planters and for starting plants to Northern and Western customers early enough in the spring to allow for plenty of time to reach their destination by freight, thus reducing the cost of transportation.

Packing in the best manner and delivery at office in Dover is included in all prices named. Small orders receive every care. All orders and enclosures will be promptly acknowledged, and questions relating to our business carefully answered. We use light and strong packages, put in plenty of moss, and carefully separate and mark each different variety with printed tags.

Our Customers may depend on getting full count of live plants, true to name. Should any fail to get such plants from any cause not the result of their own neglect in sending proper shipping directions, they can, upon prompt notice, with proof, have plants replaced or money refunded.

Sign full Name distinctly, with post office, county and state, to every communication of any kind. Failure to give the name of county often causes delay and sometimes loss.

We have to thank old customers for their continued support and the special interest shown by many in helping us to extend our business, and in bearing testimony by many hearty letters to the satisfaction given by our plants.

STRAWBERRIES.

To Plant Strawberries, spade or plow early and at least two weeks before planting. After making the soil as fine as possible, plants may be set 18 inches apart each way, if



Imperfect Blossom.

for garden, or 14 inches apart in rows three feet wide, if for field culture. One row out of every four must be of a perfect-flowering variety. Dip each bunch of plants in a bucket of water deep enough to wet all the roots but not the leaves, just before setting out. Plant in narrow trench about 5 inches deep, spreading the roots somewhat and covering so that the crowns will be slightly above the surface of the bed. Firm very carefully. Large beds should

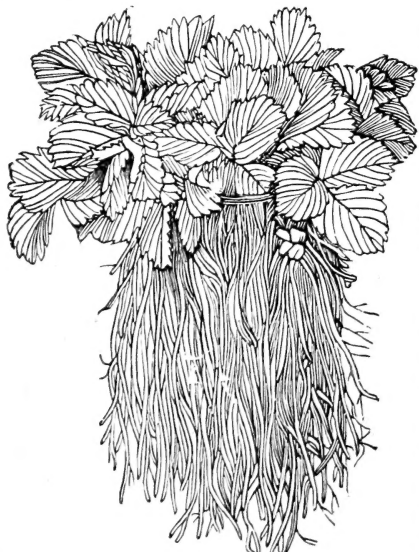


Perfect Blossom.

be rolled as soon as set out. Cultivate or hoe soon after setting, and often enough to keep all weeds down. Let enough runners take root to make the rows 12 inches wide with plants standing 6 inches apart each way; then carefully remove all other runners, and remember that the success of your bed depends largely on the care with which this work is done. Keep this treatment up until stopped by winter, then mulch with straw, and you have only to wait for your crop, one of the most certain, profitable, delightful and interesting that can be grown. Bone-meal, ashes, or well-rotted manure may be applied any time in the early summer to advantage.

We now pack Strawberries in light, strong baskets or rolls, using only young, well-rooted plants, from which all dead leaves and runners have been removed. After being carefully straightened they are placed in baskets with roots in moss and leaves, exposed to the air. The packages are then so secured that they can neither heat, lose out, nor be broken in handling. Strawberry plants, so put up, will keep in perfect condition for at least two weeks. They should not be wet or unpacked until ready to be used, unless they are to be kept over two weeks, when they may be unpacked and trenched carefully.

Those varieties marked (Imp.) are imperfect in blossom, and need at least every fourth row to be planted with some perfect or staminate sort. Those marked (Per.) are especially good for use as staminate, or to be grown alone.



Strawberry Plants.

Order Strawberry plants early, by all means; as early as possible. Let us book your orders while stock is full, and then have them shipped so as to reach you at least one week before they are wanted. It is easy to hold plants over, but delay may be fatal, and it can only be certainly avoided by having the plants on hand in good time.

The descriptions on the following pages are a careful showing of the behavior of the different kinds under ordinary field culture on our farms, compared with reports from the best experimenters in other sections.

Some idea of the general character of the plants we send out is shown in the accompanying illustration. The thick, long masses of root-fibers are ready at once to take hold upon the soil.

We wish to so treat our customers as to make of each one a friend, well-knowing that good plants delivered in good order make the best possible advertisement of our business. We are even more interested in having our plants do well than the buyer, for should they not thrive his loss may be made good in a year or two, but we would lose forever one old customer and many possible new ones.

New Seedling Strawberries "IDEAL" and "ORIOLE."

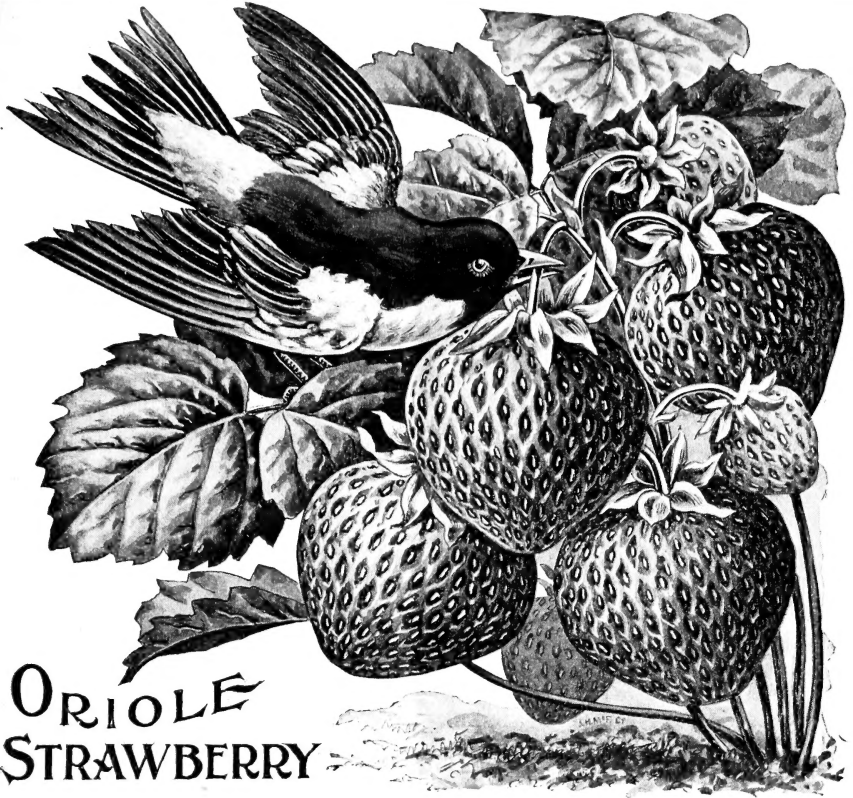
(Named by the U. S. Pomologist, Prof. S. B. Heiges.)

It is with great pleasure that we offer to the growers and lovers of the Strawberry two new varieties that possess unusual and surpassing merit each in its respective place. These two berries originated with Mr. J. W. Kerr, the well-known horticulturist and nurseryman of Denton, Md. We have seen these berries in fruit on original plat two years in succession; this season we tested them on our own lands, and have been so forcibly impressed with their great merit that we have secured them for introduction. They are pedigree plants, with a history which is both interesting and instructive. We give their story as written by originator.

HISTORY. In the year 1888, the Bubach (No. 5) fruited the first time with me. The marvelous productiveness, vigor and health of the plant was a revelation in Strawberry culture. Prior to this, repeated trials, by planting seed saved from finest specimens of best varieties, with the view of producing valuable new varieties, proved delusive and unsatisfactory. No systematized effort of pollination, with a fixed object in view, had ever been made to my knowledge—in the improvement of the Strawberry. Early varieties were attracting attention then, Hoffman leading in popular favor. That year (1888) both Hoffman and Bubach were in full fruitage with me, each showing very strong points of merit, and each manifesting its share of weak points. A variety possessing the earliness, firmness and color of the Hoffman, with the vigorous, productive plant of the Bubach, seemed to stand out as the great want of the period among Strawberry growers. To accomplish this, plans were matured, and a carefully conducted series of hand pollinations made during the period of blooming in spring of 1889, using pollen from well developed blossoms only, of Hoffman—applying the same to the largest and strongest blossoms of the Bubach plants, selected and kept carefully under cover for the purpose. All the smaller and weaker blossoms of Bubach were clipped off as they appeared. The covering was not removed until all danger of interference from outside agencies was past. From the unusually fine specimens of Bubach—resulting from hill culture and thinning of fruit—seed was saved and planted promptly, from which were grown and set out, in a plat well prepared for the small plants, 281 seedlings, which were fairly well established when cold weather set in. In 1890 they made strong growth, the individualities of the plants manifesting themselves in a manner quite interesting. In 1891 they all fruited, and exhibited both in fruit and plant habit, striking combinations in various grades, of the two varieties. The work of culling followed. Twenty-nine plants were marked and numbered, and of these all the plants left to develop the year previous were taken up and carefully replanted, each number in a plat of its own. These soon started new growth and made other new plants the same season. A comparative test with all the leading new and standard varieties—continued for four seasons—secures substantial and practical claims for several of them, as being decided improvements in their respective seasons of ripening, over all competitors. They have been critically examined by experts of highest standing, including the most successful Strawberry growers in this vicinity. One and all that have seen them urge their prompt introduction. Having several novelties in other lines claiming my attention, I did not care to encounter the additional labor incident to placing these varieties fairly before the public. I am gratified, however, to state that they have fallen into good hands. The establishment of Slaymaker & Son, of Dover, Del., well and popularly known throughout the country for its honorable and liberal business methods, has absolute control of the entire lot, and will introduce them to the trade and general public.

J. W. KERR,
Eastern Shore Nurseries, Denton, Md.

Out of the 29 seedlings which have shown more or less distinctness of character, we have selected two which we think in every way superior, for introduction this spring of 1896. While our stock of plants will be ample for probable demand, it will be well to place orders early, as it is our intention to advertise these berries, and could we but succeed in convincing the growers of their real character and value, no stock, however large, could begin to supply the demand. There will be no variation from prices now fixed, and no surplus plants of these varieties. We have faith in them, and will gladly plant every one that is left for our own fruiting.



ORIOLE STRAWBERRY

An extra early berry, ripening only two or three days behind Michel's Early, which leads the Strawberry season. It is also a large berry, the average measurement being an inch and a quarter across the berry and four inches around; no immense overgrown specimens, and almost no small or unshapely berries among them. A very productive variety, second to none in yield, and this, together with its beautiful deep red color, with bright colored seeds standing well out on the surface, firm, dark red flesh, and a rich romantic flavor distinctly its own, makes this the most desirable berry for its money value in market that we have ever seen. There are many fine berries that ripen after the market is full and the price way down, but this variety, while equal or superior to them in other respects, ripens most of its crop before its competitors have given their first picking. Plant strong and healthy, both here and at Denton, somewhat after the Bubach type, though plants are produced more freely. Blossom imperfect, with some stamens partially developed. It has not fruited apart from staminate sorts, but its great productiveness indicates to us that it is imperfect, as it is among this class that all the heavy bearers are found. No one at all interested in Strawberries can afford to let this variety go another year untried.

Prof. Heiges, U. S. Pomologist, describes it thus:

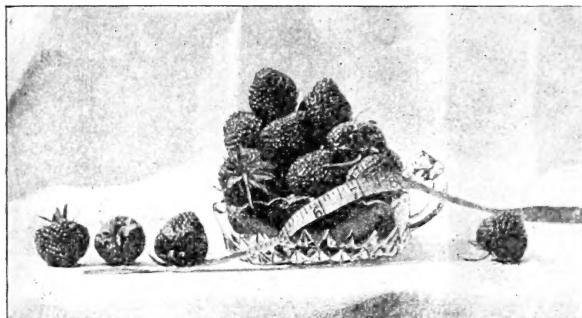
"No. 16. Not entirely staminate. It might produce a perfect crop of fruit, but would advise planting some strong staminate variety with it. Very productive, and prolongs its season of blooming and fruiting, a trait rendering it desirable for garden culture; size large, flavor very similar to the Hautboy variety. Name Oriole."

S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

THE IDEAL STRAWBERRY.

(Per.)

So named by Professor Heiges. It is Ideal in every respect; in form no berry could



The New Strawberry, IDEAL. One-fifth size.

be more perfect, and its uniformity is certainly very remarkable. We know of no other berry so regular. In color it is just right, having the same dark red color that distinguishes the Wilson when it colors up right, as it rarely does now; flesh as rich red all through as on the outside; of very high flavor, with a firmness unusual among berries of its large size; calyx large and showy. A strong stam-

inate of productive habit and robust, healthy growth. In foliage and growth of plants, this variety strongly reminds us of Greenville (it would take a decided expert to tell them apart when growing); its fruit also resembles Greenville's in size and quantity, though more regular and less pointed, with season a full week earlier, about one picking ahead of Dayton. "Nearer perfection," says Mr. Kerr, "than any other variety in existence." "Ideal," says the Pomologist, and he has hit the mark exactly.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR IDEAL.

We take the following from report of Prof. Beckwith, Horticulturist of Delaware Experiment Station:

During the Strawberry season we visited the grounds of Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., and examined a number of promising new seedlings that he grew from seed obtained by pollinating blossoms of Bubach with pollen of Hoffman. These seedlings have been grown and fruited for the last four seasons under the same conditions as the other varieties upon his grounds.

Two of them, that have been named Oriole and Ideal, by Prof. S. B. Heiges, U. S. Pomologist, will be introduced this season by Messrs. Slaymaker & Son, of Dover, Del. These varieties made an excellent showing on the grounds of the originator, and have every appearance of being valuable acquisitions to the list of profitable varieties.

We add the following descriptions of them as they appeared on the grounds of Mr. Kerr:

Ideal. A strong, vigorous plant with perfect blossoms; fruit large to very large, calyx prominent. The berry is broadly heart-shaped, very uniform in shape, never cock'scombed; color bright scarlet; flesh very firm, deep scarlet throughout, quality excellent. Vines very productive. Begins ripening about four days ahead of Bubach, and continues in bearing much longer.

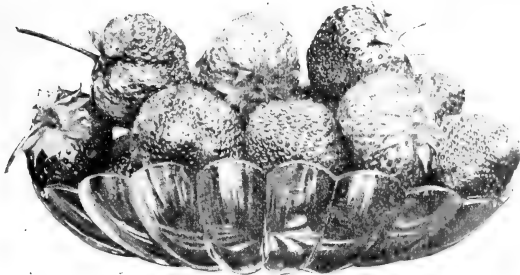
Oriole. Plant a vigorous grower, with pistillate blossoms; fruit large to very large, very similar in shape to Bubach; dark scarlet color; seeds sufficiently prominent to make it a first class shipper; flesh very firm, deep scarlet color to the very center; rich and high flavor; very productive. Season about three days later than Michel.

PRICES FOR ORIOLE AND IDEAL.

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Oriole	\$1 50	\$7 00	\$50 00
Ideal	1 50	7 00	50 00

STAWBERRIES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

The Brandywine Strawberry. (Per.) This variety originated in eastern Pennsylvania, and is supposed to be a cross between Glendale and Cumberland. It has been tested in many parts of the country, and has generally succeeded. We have now fruited the Brandywine, and find it the best late berry on our grounds, well deserving all the praise that has been bestowed upon it. Prof. Beckwith says of it: "The plants are very strong, vigorous growers, and were almost entirely free from blight with us this season. The large, deep scarlet berries were very attractive in appearance, firm and of



The Brandywine Strawberry.

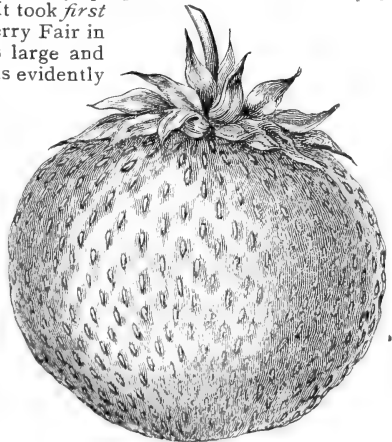
excellent quality. The plants continued in bearing a long time, and yielded a heavy crop. This berry is well adapted for canning purposes." We believe Brandywine to be a good late sort, that has come to stay. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Berlin. (Imp.) A seedling that originated with the late Albert H. Clark. It has been successfully grown in the neighborhood of Berlin, Md., where it is an excellent late berry, showing as the best in a field of 70 varieties. 50c. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Clyde. (Per.) This is a seedling of Cyclone, and now first offered to the public. The plant of Clyde resembles Haverland, equaling it in strength and vigor. Season second early, continuing a long time. Size large, with no small berries; quality good, color bright dark scarlet; plant one of the most productive. The roots of the plants extend very deep, and enable the variety to stand the dry season better than most others. The originator adds to the above that he considers this one of the best, if not the best, general-purpose berry now offered. The report of Prof. Taft, of Mich., puts Clyde at the head of the list of new berries deserving a place among the best. \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pride of Cumberland. (Per.) A new Strawberry, propagated with great care by Mr. Frank Gandy, of Cumberland Co., N. J. It took first premium over all other varieties at the Strawberry Fair in Vineland, where it was greatly admired for its large and uniform size, resembling the Gandy, of which it is evidently a seedling. Compared with Gandy it is "a week or more earlier in ripening, of the same large size and regular shape, with large cap and a deep red color that makes it very showy in appearance; unexcelled for shipping. The plant is vigorous, free from rust and remarkably prolific in yield." "The berries sold in market at from 2 to 4 cents more than Gandy and other sorts." \$1 per 100, \$4.50 per 500, \$8 per 1,000.

Gertrude. We have not fruited this berry yet, but notice a striking resemblance in growth to the Haverland which is the standard for health and vigor of plant. We quote further from the introducer: "Among known varieties, this is one of the earliest to mature. It ripens with Beder Wood, Sadie Mitchell and other early sorts, being larger than any early variety, and ranking in size with Sharpless, Bnbach and



Gertrude.

This is to certify that the Strawberry plants I had from you for testing have done well here, especially Plover City and Gertrude. Plover City is a beautiful berry, of large size and productive. Gertrude is a splendid plant-maker, covering the berries from all birds and insects. The pickers like to get these rows; they fill the baskets so quickly.

JOHN LITTLE.

GERTRUDE STRAWBERRY, continued.

Gandy. It holds well to the last picking, resembles Edgar Queen in shape, and has no ill-shaped berries. It is of a pleasing, bright scarlet color, very attractive, the coloring being even, with no white tips. Its flesh is firm and of good quality. The plant is a marvel and a treat to look at. It has no sign of rust or other defect about it, and is exceedingly productive. During the last season it bore a profitable crop of fruit, notwithstanding the extreme drouth that prevailed from the time fruit was set for nearly 5 weeks, and this, too, with ordinary field culture." \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Holland. (Imp.) Originated in Arkansas. The disseminator says: "The tendency is to 'big berries,' and because of this I have the honor of introducing a grand new berry, called 'Holland.' It originated here 4 years ago, and, while not tested outside of its home, its general character assures it a universal success. A rank, upright grower, of the Sharpless type of foliage, a strong plant-maker, and wonderfully productive of extra large fruit. It is different from most of the large berries already on the standard list, in that it holds its size to the last pickings; all are large to very large. Form round to oblong, positively no cockscombed or ill-shaped fruit. Ripens with Crescent; color crimson and dark red clear through, not white inside and hollow, like many others; a firm, good shipper; blossom pistillate. Altogether a very desirable new sort, and at the low price it is being sent out, everybody ought to plant it. It belongs to the giant type of Strawberries, such as Mary, H. W. Beecher and Bubach. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Plow City. (Per.) A seedling of Sharpless. Plant strong and robust, free from blight or rust. Its season is late to very late, extending from June 15 to July 25 in Illinois. "From 4 rows 66 feet long 211 quarts of Plow City Strawberries were picked in 1893. Eight boxes of these berries were sent to the World's Fair, each box containing respectively 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16 and 17 berries, in Hallock quart-boxes. One plant, sent at the same time, had 192 perfect berries and blossoms. Sample berries have been picked measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference." \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100, \$150 per 1,000.

Mary. (Imp.) This averaged the largest of any berry in our beds last year. It is also quite shapely, of good color and a good bearer. Will no doubt be popular for market on account of its fine size and color, but it is somewhat too early to stand very high in point of quality; ripens with Bubach, excelling it in appearance and carrying quality. Should this come up in quality, as is possible in another year, it will prove one of the best berries yet introduced. \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. (Per.) This variety has been very largely planted, but not yet fruited to any great extent outside of North Carolina. We should compare it with Cumberland in size and appearance, though very distinct in plant and a little darker in color. It completely carried the market before it in '94, outselling all others; in '95, under less favorable conditions, it produced well. 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Tubbs. Fruit large, well-shaped, deep crimson; noted for its shipping qualities. The berries ripen early, and hold their fine size until the last of the season. \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Splendid. "From Illinois. We have no scruples about recommending this as one of the reliable varieties. It produces a large crop of fine fruit, and is as well able to mature its berries as any variety. It is probably the deepest-rooting plant we have. Blossom perfect."—M. CRAWFORD. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

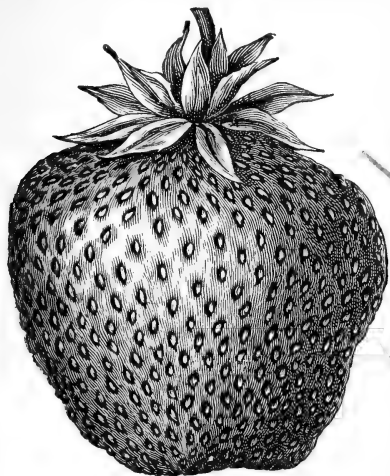
Tennyson. (Per.) This has been extensively advertised as an all-summer bearer. It comes from Missouri, with abundant testimonials from neighbors and visitors. We will give our experience after fruiting it, which we will do under favorable circumstances this summer. There is no doubt as to the popularity of a Strawberry that will bear a second crop. It is certainly among the possibilities of the future, and we hope the Tennyson will reach it. \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Great American. (Per.) An old variety, that seems somehow to have renewed its youth and become very popular as a market variety in some sections. 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Sunnyside. (Imp.) The following points, by the originator, show the superiority of Sunnyside: "(1) It is the latest; ripens here in Massachusetts about July 1. (2) It is very vigorous, and never rusts. (3) It is immensely productive. (4) It is a most excellent shipper. (5) It is by all odds the handsomest berry ever exhibited." "Most productive berry on our list in 1893."—N. Y. EXPERIMENT STATION. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Wm. Belt. "The plant is large and healthy, a luxuriant grower, and very productive. It has perfect blossoms. The fruit is the largest we ever saw. On more than one occasion we have had 12 berries that measured a quart. The first berry to ripen is very apt to be cocks-combed, but all the others are of regular conical form. They color all over, and are as red and glossy as any in cultivation. As firm as other berries, and among the best in quality."—M. CRAWFORD. \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.



Bisel.

Bisel. (Imp.) This berry is large, luscious and firm; color a deep glossy red, with large calyx; season same as Crescent; very productive and uniform in size and shape. One of the very best market varieties. 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000

OLDER VARIETIES.

Bubach. (Imp.) This well-known variety still holds its own among the very best large market varieties. It is an immense bearer, and a great favorite everywhere. Ideal or some other perfect variety should be planted with Bubach. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Columbian. (Per.) An extra early Strawberry, ripening with the first. Berry a bright scarlet color that is liked in market; larger than most very early berries, and a better bearer; of good quality and a fine shipper. We have planted largely of this berry, believing it will surely become popular when known to market growers, and are thus able to offer it at a very low price. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Dayton. (Per.) Season nearly that of Crescent; color and appearance somewhat like Haverland, and in yield we are forcibly reminded of Bubach. Plant is very large and strong, and though the berry is not so firm as we would like, it is yet as firm as some of the most popular sorts now grown; being staminate, it appears most promising. Try it if you want quantities of large berries for a market not over one day from the patch. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

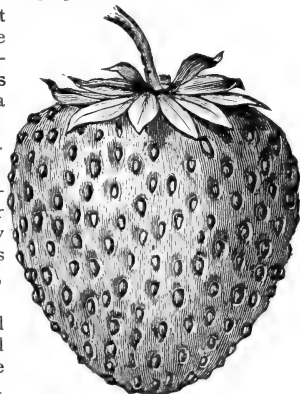
Dew. (Per.) Where size is the chief consideration we recommend the Dew; ripens late. Fine large plant, moderately productive. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Enhance. (Per.) This variety always gives satisfactory results on account of its large yield of good, firm, late berries. In shape and coloring it might be improved on, but for market it always brings the money. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Gandy. (Per.) The standard late berry for market or home use. It gives three or four heavy pickings of the finest berries known to our city markets after most varieties have ceased to fruit, or become so small and poor as to be unsalable. It is also a berry of high quality and a sure though not heavy bearer. Succeeds everywhere and should have a place in every Strawberry bed. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Greenville. (Imp.) Considered by many an improvement on Bubach, especially in point of firmness and vigor of plants, having also a fine color. Has been favorably reported from nearly every experimenter in small fruits in the country. A very fine variety. 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Haverland. (Imp.) A grand market berry; early and immensely productive. Berry large, somewhat long and pointed in shape; a standard sort for market. We have an unusually large stock of very fine plants of Haverland. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.



Columbian.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Lovett. (Per.) A fine grower and good yielder; a favorite variety for planting with large imperfect sorts, such as Bubach and Haverland on account of its good, large, firm berries and its deep color, which adds the necessary coloring to the other berries with which it is picked. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Meek. (Per.) Ripens with the first; has proved itself among the best extra-early Strawberries. Of good color, fine quality, and an excellent shipper, yet, like most extra-early kinds, it is not a very heavy bearer. It is among the most vigorous plants we know. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Michel. (Per.) A well-known early sort, that always ripens with the first; a sure bearer of sweet and good medium-sized berries. Season very short. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000. —

Marshall. (Per.) A most beautiful berry, ideal in every respect except productiveness; a very poor bearer indeed. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Rio. (Per.) An early variety that has been highly praised, and gives a good crop of good medium-sized berries. 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Saunders. (Per.) One of the best staminate varieties for use along with imperfect or pistillate sorts. The berry is of good quality and a model in color and firmness. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Stayman. (Imp.) Late, and productive of medium-sized berries; color bright red. Valuable for its heavy yield and late season. 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Smeltzer. (Per.) "Very vigorous and healthy plants; yields an abundance of very fine fruit. Similar to Smith's Early in habit of plants and fruit; begins to ripen its fruit early, and continues in bearing a long time."—(*From 1894 Bulletin of Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station.*) We had this in fruit on both our farms, and in each case we picked our first ripe berries from this variety. For so early a berry it is quite productive, decidedly ahead of Michel in both size and productiveness. In quality and appearance it resembles Michel. Among the best extra early Strawberries; especially adapted for the south. 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

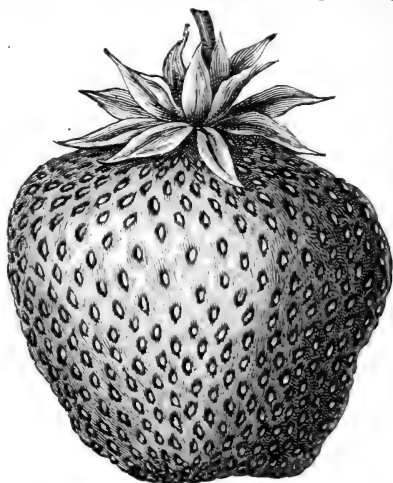
Shuckless. (Imp.) Interesting on account of its habit, when ripe, of leaving the cap as it is gathered. Plant and berry resemble the Mount Vernon, of which it is probably a seedling. 40 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Tennessee. (Per.) Yields a good crop of second early berries here in Delaware. A very satisfactory berry to grow for market, on account of the plant's vigorous habit and the early season and fine appearance of the berries. While it may not suit everywhere as it does here, we hear many speak highly of it, especially in the south. Our large stock of plants enables us to sell at a very low price. 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Timbrell. (Imp.) A very late berry of the highest quality. Suited only to careful growers, who mulch well in winter and who want extra-good berries for a choice market. For such careful growers and for the home garden this variety can hardly be too highly recommended. Large stock and low price. 60 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. (Imp.) Valuable alike for its firmness, fine color and immense crop; season, medium to late; grows in favor every year. The best hotels in Chicago now have the Warfield on their bills of fare, thus testifying to its high standing among consumers in the World's Fair City. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Wilson Albany. (Per.) Oldest variety on our list, but yet the standard for firmness and color. Blossom of the most perfect type. 40 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.



Greenville.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

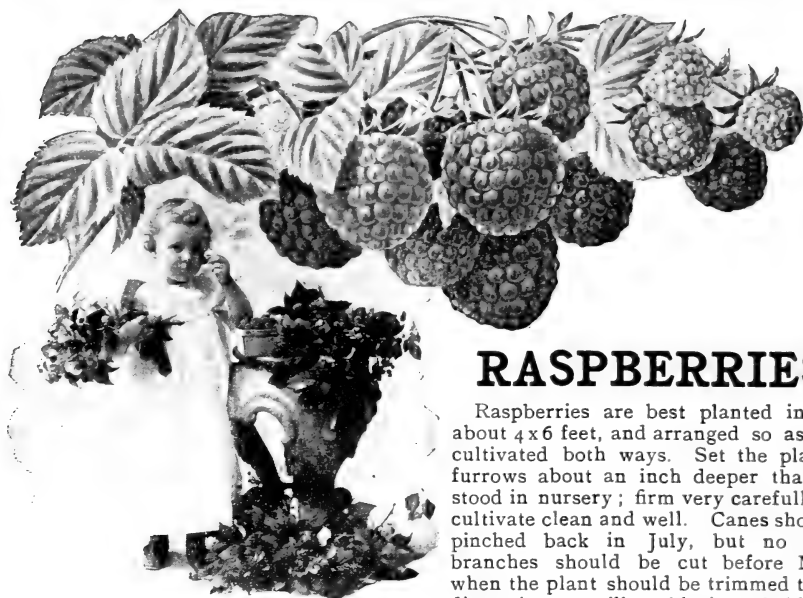
Description of any of these varieties supplied upon request. One dozen plants of any kind in this list sent by mail for 25 cents.

	Per 100	Per 1,000		Per 100	Per 1,000
Auburn (Per.)	\$1 00	\$5 00	Kentucky (Imp.)	\$0 40	\$2 00
Burt (Per.)	40	2 00	Louise, Burpee's (Per.)	40	2 00
Brandywine (Per.)	1 00	6 00	Lovett's (Per.)	40	2 00
Bomba (Per.)	50		Meek's Early	50	2 00
Bisel (Imp.)	50	2 50	Middlefield (Imp.)	40	2 00
Bubach No. 5	40	2 00	Mt. Vernon (Imp.)	40	2 00
Bubach No. 132	50		Manchester (Imp.)	40	2 00
Belle of Lacrosse	40	2 00	May King (Per.)	40	2 00
Beverly	50	2 00	Maxwell	50	3 00
Belmont (Per.)	50	3 00	Miner's Prolific	50	2 00
Beder Wood	40	2 00	Monmouth (Per.)	40	2 00
Crescent (Imp.)	30	1 50	Michel's Early	40	2 00
Crystal City, earliest	30	2 00	Mrs. Cleveland	40	2 00
Columbian	40	2 00	Muskingum (Per.)	40	2 00
Cumberland (Per.)	40	2 00	Ontario (Per.)	40	2 00
Charles Downing (Per.)	40	2 00	Oregon Everbearing	50	4 00
Champion (Imp.)	40	2 50	Parker Earle	1 00	6 00
Crawford (Per.)	50	3 00	Pearl (Per.)	40	2 00
Clarke's Early	1 00		Princeton Chief	40	2 00
Cyclone	50	2 50	Pineapple (Per.)	40	2 00
Chair's Favorite	1 00	4 00	Phillips (Per.)	40	2 00
Daisy	40	2 50	Pride of Cumberland	1 00	8 00
Dayton	50	2 00	Princess	50	3 00
Eclipse (Imp.)	50	2 50	Regina, late	50	3 00
Enhance (Per.)	50	2 00	Rio	50	2 50
Eureka (Imp.)	50	2 00	Robinson	50	3 00
Edgar Queen (Imp.)	40	2 00	Sharpless (Per.)	40	2 00
E. P. Roe	50	5 00	Smeltzer Early	40	2 00
Gandy, late	40	2 00	Splendid	75	4 00
Greenville	40	2 50	Saunders (Per.)	40	2 00
Gypsy (Imp.), early	30	2 00	Shuckless	1 00	6 00
Gov. Hoard	50	2 50	Stayman No. 1 (Imp.)	40	2 00
Great Pacific (Imp.)	50	2 50	Tippecanoe	1 00	4 00
Haverland (Imp.)	40	2 00	Timbrell	50	2 50
Hovey	1 00	5 00	Tennessee	40	1 50
H. W. Beecher (Per.)	50	4 00	Tubbs	1 00	4 00
Hurlbert (Per.)	40	1 50	Victor Hugo	40	2 00
Iowa Beauty	50	2 50	Van Dieman (Per.)	40	2 00
Ivanhoe	1 00	6 00	Warfield No. 2 (Imp.)	40	2 00
Jessie (Per.)	40	2 00	Westbrook (Per.)	40	2 00
Long's White	1 00	5 00	Wilson Albany (Per.)	40	2 00
Lady Thompson	50	2 50			

In the above list varieties printed in heavy type do best in this part of Delaware. If intending purchasers will send us a description of the kind of land on which they wish to plant, we will make selection of varieties that will be sure to give satisfaction.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

- No. 1. Sample Collection. 3 dozen plants of 3 good varieties, postpaid \$0 25
- No. 2. Collection for Home Use. 300 plants of 3 good varieties, early, midseason and late, prepaid, our selection 1 00
- No. 3. Amateur's Collection. 1 dozen each of Oriole, Ideal, Splendid, Sunnyside and Brandywine 3 50
- No. 4. Trial-Bed Collection. 6 Oriole, 6 Ideal, 6 Tennyson, 6 Sunnyside, 6 Gertrude, 6 Brandywine. By mail 2 00
- No. 5. Test Collection. 25 each of Splendid, Great American, Bisel, Timbrell, Tennyson and Brandywine 1 00
- No. 6. Gardener's Collection. 100 each Meek's, Cyclone, Lady Thompson, Greenville and Brandywine 2 00
- No. 7. 100 Miller Red Raspberry, 100 Palmer (blackcap), 100 Wilson Blackberry, 100 Columbian Strawberry, 100 Bubach and 100 Gandy. By express 4 00
- No. 8. 3,000 plants of 3 good named varieties, our selection; enough perfect bloomers to fertilize the rest 4 00



The Miller Raspberry.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are best planted in hills, about 4x6 feet, and arranged so as to be cultivated both ways. Set the plants in furrows about an inch deeper than they stood in nursery; firm very carefully, and cultivate clean and well. Canes should be pinched back in July, but no lateral branches should be cut before March, when the plant should be trimmed to such dimensions as will enable it to hold up its fruit. Bearing beds should be worked well, but shallow, until fruit begins to ripen. A

good bed of these berries should last from 6 to 10 years.

Red Berries grow from suckers which spring up from the roots. In bearing beds these suckers should be kept down by cultivator and hoe, allowing only about 4 good, strong canes to each hill. Plants of all the cap Raspberries are grown from tipsof branches, which take root in the soft soil in August and September.

THE MILLER RASPBERRY.

An early red Raspberry that can hardly be praised too highly. Every year shows new points of superiority in this variety. As an early market berry this is without a rival. It has paid growers in this section handsomely the past season, when, owing to dry season and unfavorable market conditions, all others failed to pay expenses. The bush is stout and hardy, with numerous very strong and stocky branches. There are frequently five leaves on a petiole, while on all other sorts three leaves only appear on the leaf-stems.

The growth is vigorous, not quite so tall as in Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish, and well calculated to hold the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself.

As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter-killing, whilst these have both suffered considerably the past mild winter. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; does not crumble, and has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own; the firmest and best shipping berry in existence. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11, Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson's did, in the same field under the same conditions, and continuing until August 3, three weeks after the Thompson's crop was over. Fully as prolific as Cuthbert, it does not seem so particular as to soil, having been fruited on light sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils, with equal success. To sum up, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties: (1) It ripens with the very earliest. (2) Its productiveness is equal to any. (3) It has no equal as a shipper. (4) It is perfectly hardy. (5) Its quality is unsurpassed. (6) Its color is attractive.

The great favor with which Miller has been received by berry-growers has led to the sale of large lots of mixed or doubtful plants. We can assure our customers that from us they will get nothing but pure plants, true to name. Our Miller plants are very fine, strictly true, and we can offer them at greatly reduced prices. Order early, while our stock is full. Price 40 cts per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per \$1,000.

COLUMBIAN.

The Columbian Raspberry is a new candidate for horticultural favor, which the originator offers to the public, confident that it will head the list of first-class berries.

"We believe that all that is necessary to prove what we say is to give it a fair trial, and that when it is as well known abroad as it is at home, it will advertise itself.

"The original bush, past nine years of age, is as vigorous, thrifty and productive as ever. It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg blackcap Raspberry, and is believed to be a cross between the two. It produced 30 quarts of berries in 1894.

"The following points show the superiority of the Columbian :

(1) It is a most vigorous grower, with canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody; color light green, changing to bright red in autumn.

(2) Its foliage is very handsome and healthful, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts.

(3) Its roots are large, and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drouth successfully.

(4) It propagates readily from the tips, and never suckers from the roots.

(5) It is very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero without harm.

(6) Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape somewhat conical; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply embedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry."—*Originator's Description.* 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

✓ LOUDON.

"The finest red Raspberry we know of."—*Rural New-Yorker.* This Raspberry ripens moderately early, and holds out very late; it is highly productive, claiming to exceed all other red Raspberries in this respect. Firm as any other Raspberry, a good shipper; large, of superior quality, and an attractive crimson color. The bush is thornless and hardy. 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES.

✓ **Cuthbert.** This is the old reliable red Raspberry. It has a long season and large, deep berries of most excellent flavor. A heavy bearer, known in some sections as Queen of the Market, a name that is appropriate if not quite correct. We have a large lot of fine young plants. 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. Yellow; sweet, good; a handsome table berry. Very productive. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Hansel. Red berries of good size, very early; needs high manuring. Our stock is full. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

✓ **Thompson.** \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Turner. Red berries; ripens with Brandywine and about 5 days after Hansel; of medium size; highly productive when not too much crowded with suckers. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Eureka. A new blackcap that is very well recommended. Exceeds the Palmer in size and productiveness, and ripens as early. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 50 per 100.

Palmer. Most productive early blackcap. Strong grower; large berries. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

✓ **Souhegan.** 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

✓ JAPAN RASPBERRY. (Wineberry.)

Valuable for its large crop of berries, unique growth and ornamental character. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.



Loudon Raspberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in early spring or late fall, 4 by 6 feet apart in rows each way, so as to cross-cultivate. Set carefully and firm well. Cultivate and trim like Raspberries. Manure and fertilize ground abundantly, and don't let more than 3 canes grow to each hill. Remove old fruit-canes as soon as possible after picking, and always before cultivating the following spring.



Lucretia. (Dewberry.)

LUCRETIA. (Dewberry.)

Every year growing in favor in all parts of the country. Large black berries, produced on running canes that lie close to the ground through the winter, safe from all danger of injury from cold, but must be tied up to stakes in the spring. Productive, healthy plants, easy to grow, and very satisfactory to gather. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

ELDORADO.

An accidental seedling from Ohio, remarkable for its excellent quality. Hon. H. E. Van Dieman is our authority for claiming that it is the best Blackberry in point of quality; also

productive and hardy. Berry large, with small seeds, ripening early. 20 cts each, \$1.50 per doz.

RATHBUN.

The Rathbun Blackberry comes from New York, where it has shown great vigor and immense bearing qualities. The bush is upright branched and strong, but does not sucker like most Blackberries, producing its plants from tips, like Dewberries, though a true Blackberry in other respects. Season early; good, uniformly large berry, of the best quality; worthy a trial everywhere. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

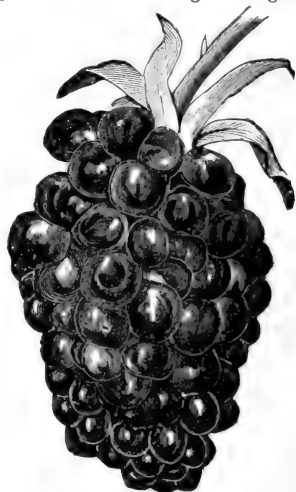
Maxwell. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 100.

Ohmer. This new Blackberry comes very highly recommended from the originator of the Gregg Raspberry, and bears his own name. The fruit is said to be large to very large, jet black, of excellent flavor, and ripens with Snyder. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Eric. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Early Harvest. Earliest Blackberry. Sure bearer; small, sweet berry, of fine uniform shape; bright color; good carrier. 30 cts. per doz., 5 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. The most popular Blackberry. Large, handsome, of good quality; heavy bearer. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



Eldorado Blackberry.

GRAPE-VINES.

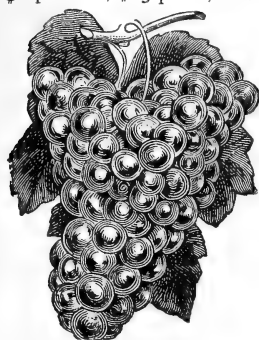
Concord. The hardiest, most productive, and most delightful of the black Grapes. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. \$2 per 100, \$17 per 1,000.

THE KOONCE PEAR.

"The incomparable Early Pear."—*Stark Bros.* Season very early—as early as the earliest. Fruit medium to large, very handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with a bright carmine; quality very good, spicy, juicy, sweet, far better than in any other early Pear. Tree very hardy and an extra-strong grower; not subject to blight. Bore a heavy crop in 1894 when all other Pears in its locality were killed by late frost.

We believe that many of our customers would like to try this new early Pear, which has been such a source of profit and pleasure to growers in southern Illinois, and so have secured a good stock of thrifty trees, suitable for shipment along with our small fruit plants, which we offer at 35 cts. each, \$30 per 100.



Moore's Early Grape.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. Strong, assorted 2-year plants, 25 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Strong, assorted 2-year plants, 35 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Donald's Elmira. Strong, assorted 2-year plants, 50 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

One-year plants at \$1 per 1,000 less than above prices.

CELERY PLANTS.

These are supplied in season at from \$1 to \$1.50 per 1,000.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

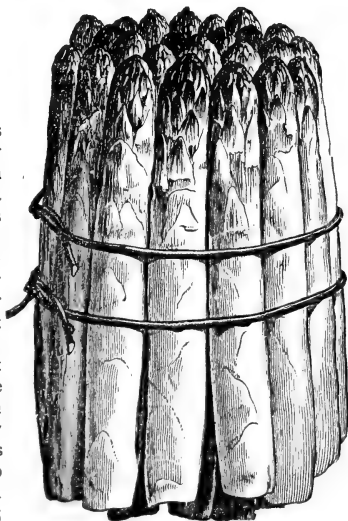
Nansemond. \$1.25 per 1,000.

Big Stem Jersey. \$2 per 1,000.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Incarnatum.*)

We use this as a preparatory crop for all kinds of berries. It is sown in July or August, either with corn at its last cultivation, or on land which has grown a crop of early vegetables. It makes a strong fall growth, filling the ground with roots that decay quickly when plowed under early the next spring, and leaving the soil in the best possible condition for the future crop. This new Clover crop has become wonderfully popular for pasture, hay, and as a first-class soil improver. It fully equals the common Red Clover in this respect, and is much easier to grow, requiring only a short time to mature, and growing when most crops are comparatively dormant, thus protecting the soil from leaching and washing at the season when most injury occurs from these causes. We find new uses for this crop every year. No fruit grower can now afford to dispense with this valuable aid to good farming and good crops. Price of good, fresh seed, by mail, 25 cts. per lb.; by express, \$2 per pk., \$5 per bus.

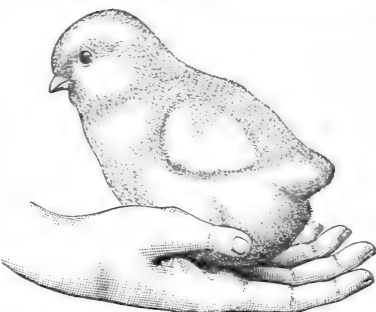


Conover's Colossal.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

We keep Barred and White Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma fowls, each kind on a different farm, thus giving the hens plenty of room to range about and yet keep the stock pure. Eggs from hens running at large are admittedly better than those from hens kept in close quarters, as is necessarily the case where several breeds are kept on one place. Our stock is kept in fine shape by always mating with the best blood of the best fanciers. This year we put in fine new cocks all around from celebrated prize-winning stock.

This year we have also to offer pure White Holland Turkey Eggs. This variety of Turkeys combines beautiful white plumage with healthy constitution and home-staying habits.



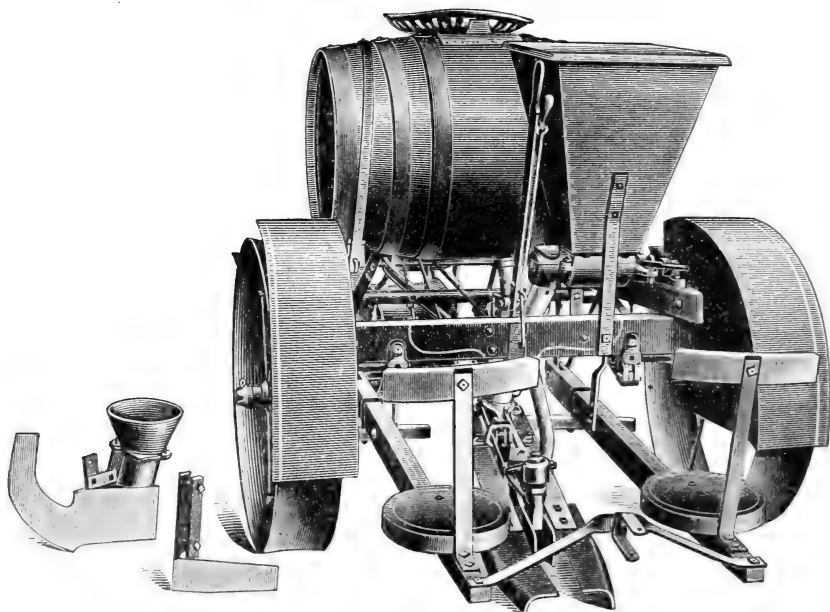
Price of Eggs per Setting, in Baskets,
Ready to Ship: 13 Barred Plymouth Rock, 75 cts., 26 for \$1; 13 White Plymouth Rock, 75 cts., 26 for \$1; 13 Light Brahma, 75 cts., 26 for \$1. 5 White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$1. One setting each of Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock, \$1.

SLAYMAKER & SON:

Gentlemen—From the four settings of Eggs purchased from you, I hatched and raised 26 chickens, 13 White P. R. and 13 Barred P. R. I took one pair of White and one pair of Barred to the Oswego County Fair, and received first premium on each pair. There were some pretty good ones of both kinds there, but they did not "get there" beside yours.

VINCENT S. ORVIS, Mexico, N. Y.

THE BEMIS TRANSPLANTER.



Waters every plant. Sets one row at a time fast as a steady team will walk. Can be set to plant any width, marks out the next row, sows its own fertilizer, and can be made to plant in check rows. After two years' use of one of these planters, we can recommend them to our patrons as the best way of setting plants in large lots.

Price, \$75. Fertilizer Attachment, \$10 Extra.

For further information, address

SLAYMAKER & SON, Dover, Del.

Testimonials.

Orange Co. Nurseries, Cornwall, N. Y.

T. J. Dwyer, Prop. Cornwall, Nov. 21, '95.

Mr. F. Richards—

After a trial of your transplanting instrument on different parts of my nurseries today, I am satisfied that you have a very valuable new invention that will remove plants of all kinds without the slightest check to the growth. It is a tool that should have a place in every garden, quite as necessary to the gardener as a pocket knife.

I am pleased to be able to indorse this valuable implement. Please send me five sets for use at our nurseries.

Very truly yours, T. J. DWYER.

Freeport, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1895.

To whom it may concern—

Judge F. Richards, of Freeport, N. Y., has invented and patented the most complete transplanting implements for taking up and setting out strawberry plants, or any other plants, ever made. It cannot be equalled in any other way, because it is perfect. I have been in the business for the past forty years and this implement is the only one that will do the work without checking the growth of plants. I shall never transplant without it.

D. F. BROWN.

Freeport, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1895.

Mr. F. Richards—

Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased with the perfect work your transplanters do. The strawberry plants set out with them on my place, brought from more than a mile away, showed not the slightest sign of having been removed. After being planted they required no watering, and their growth was not checked in the least. This is equally valuable in the transplanting of other plants. I cannot choose words too strong in commendation of this implement.

Very truly yours, G. H. HAMMOND, M. D.

Office Progress Machine Works,

65 & 67 Delevan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. F. Richards— Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1895.

Dear Sir:—Answering your inquiry, I beg to say that the thousand (1,000) strawberry plants set out at my place with your transplanting implements in the latter part of August are a pleasure to behold, and decidedly never were stopped in their growth by transplanting.

Considering that the plants were brought from a distance, consequently remained for quite some time in the transplanters, and the ease with which the tools are handled, both your method and tools are a perfect success.

Yours very truly, FRED SCHERR.

Freeport, Nov. 30, 1895.

To whom it may concern—

This is to say that Mr. F. Richards, inventor of the Transplanting Implements, is one of our most reputable and responsible citizens, and in every way entitled to the confidence of the business public. Very truly, CHAS. L. WALLACE.

Editor of South Side Observer.

Office South Side Observer.

C. L. Wallace, Editor. Freeport, Nov. 27, '95.

Mr. F. Richards—

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants planted with your invention are doing remarkably well; they have continued to grow from the first, and have never shown the slightest sign of having been transplanted. I think, beyond all doubt, that you have the best invention for transplanting now in use, and I cheerfully recommend it to any one needing a transplanting outfit.

Respectfully yours, C. L. WALLACE.

State of New York, }
Queens Co. }

Freeport, N. Y., Dec. 2, '95.

This is to certify that I have read the original testimonials of which the above is a true copy, and know the signers thereof to be trustworthy business men and their statements every way reliable. Also know F. Richards, the inventor of the above patent, and can gladly certify that he is in every way worthy of respect and confidence of the business public, and they can rely upon any statements made by him.

WM. S. HALL,

Office of the Town Treasurer

Notary Public.

of the Town of Hempstead.

WM. S. HALL, Treasurer.

The Peninsula Plant Farms, Salisbury, Md.

W. F. Allen, Jr., Prop.

Salisbury, Md., Dec. 5, '95.

F. Richards, Esq., Freeport, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have examined your patent transplanting implements, and for those who use potted plants they are indispensable, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to this class of growers. Yours faithfully, W. F. ALLEN, JR.

The Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N. J.

Jos. H. Black, Son & Co., Props.

Hightstown, N. J., Dec. 3, 1895.

Mr. F. Richards—

This is to certify that you have called on us and showed to us the workings of the implements for transplanting strawberry and other small topped plants, and after taking particular note of all the items, we take pleasure in saying that for the small gardener and for the amateur, we think that it is of very great value and would fill a long felt want. We therefore cheerfully recommend the implement to all whom it may concern and do not see why you should not find a ready sale for them.

Yours truly, JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO.

Slaymaker & Son, Meadow Brook Nurseries,
Dover and Camden, Delaware.

Dover, Del., Dec. 5th, 1895.

This is to certify that we have seen the transplanting offered by Mr. Richards in operation on our farm and we are convinced that for transplanting strawberry and other plants where the earth is to be left on the roots and go with the plant, this is the most convenient and best implement on the market.

SLAYMAKER & SON.

RICHARDS' TRANSPLANTING IMPLEMENTS.

PATENTED APRIL 2, 1895.

A cheap, sure, and simple way to transplant all kinds of plants; guaranteed not to disturb their growth.

The inventor, who is engaged in the small fruit business, finding it so difficult to transplant strawberry and other plants without great loss, found it necessary to devise some other method than the one in general use, hence the invention; and after planting thousands of plants with it, knows that it will do all that is claimed for it.

By this method watering is not necessary, loss of plants by removal avoided, and it is a much better way than using pots. Strawberry plants transplanted in this way during August and September will give a full crop the following season.

Directions for Using Transplanting Implements.

Give each plant enough room to develop in a proper manner, which is of the utmost importance to its future success in producing fruit, &c., and give room to remove with transplanter.

Prepare and mark out the land in the usual manner to receive plants. Place excavator where plant is to go, press it down with the foot a suitable distance into the soil, then withdraw it and give a slight shake, when the soil will drop out, leaving a hole the exact size of the transplanter.

Place the transplanter over plant to be removed, press it down with the foot, then withdraw it, when the soil, plant and all will come up without disturbing the roots. Use as many transplanters as are necessary, placing them in layers on wheelbarrow or cart, then take to place prepared and place in holes. Now place ejector over plant and withdraw transplanter by handle, then with the foot slightly firm the soil around the plant.

The transplanter and excavator being made of stout sheet iron and then galvanized, are practically indestructible.

The size of the transplanters are four inches in diameter and four inches in depth.

Price, per set of six Transplanters, one Excavator, and one Ejector, \$2.50. Extra Transplanters, 20c. each.

Ejector.



Transplanter.



Excavator.

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